page is out of the question. It don't seen to be in the nature of the people to wish it. The wags are there, with funny questions; the with hurrahs, and "hit remarks" in the stead places, are sure to be on hand; and loafen, and loungers come in squads to have fun or coroke it. A commanding mind will rule all. sloquence will keep still the noisy and "upsarious." But where these are wanting, and grea with them, sometimes, a New York City political meeting is a good natured row-s sort a place where every body may say what they sizes, and do as they please, provided they our their "waggery" and "wit" in doing it. As an example, we have only to look at the mort of the Taylor meeting in that city. W. Call Jahnson was the first speaker. He is a peret mail, but a heavy speaker. He can gor facts, but kindle no enthusiasm. He can enson in his way, but it is a way, a restless people on not like. Hence he was but little heardand continually interrupted; and just imagine the character and manner of some of the interentions. Mr. Boker, of Illinois, was to follow When the people grew impatient, the cry of "Baker! Baker!" was heard, and that un responded to solemuly " Bread ! Bread ! Theu when he was quoting, as he is smeathat given to do, Cato, Solomon, Alcibiales, Flate, Demosthenes, &c., and wound up he exting he was against-dead against-long attersant long speeches -just at this point there was such a cheer as to confound even the unfaciling Marylander. But he did not take the had, and went on. And of course there were where cheers for Henry Clay."-"Hisses"-"Gott Jim" -"He cests too much" -"we have hal enough" &c., &c., &c., until, the orator at down, amid a general hurra, as much as to sy, "se thank you for that."

Col. Baxes, a hero, followed, but with no betperfete. He could not get a hearing. So runs the arcount of his effort:-

Col. Il. was glad to have the pleasure of meetof the nationee and addressing them. He meetal it a great loss that he wasn't at the butte of Borna Vists; but as he was not in that ight with old Zach, he should be at light for the country. He snew he nk as all present did about politics. He aus a Whig all over, and some of them were Democrats. But as they had made up their make to go for him, they would not quarrel good what would happen afterward. He (Mr. Mr. Clay elected now, I s rould be elected. (Applause and hisses.) he he was so happy and glad to go for let Taylor, he was not inclined to detract from ne merits of Henry Clay. Col. B. then argued a learth that Gen T. would make a good Presicel, and against the idea that a military man cauli not be made President. (Great noise at te tack coor-"Open the door and let us hear T. was not exclusively a military man

more were a man on this earth whose conat showed that he was not affected by the almucuts of mintary glory, that man was Zack Applause-three cheers for Mr. If that's meant as applause for Mr. Clay, Col

I would join to it. (Cheers for Clay, cheers for Best mr. continued the speaker, after two or aree trials to slect Mr. Clay, we will now elect Taylor. Gen T. had been more than forty park a soldier, and in all that time had been a not law abbling man, and there was not in his fear-so often expressed about military ner that he would break and destroy the laws. A sealed enjoys of Gen. T. then followed, Interunted by frequent cries. Heary Clay could not be elected now. He could not get New ork, or admitting that he could get New Yark, he could not get Tennessee. And if he ould before the election, Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin could come into the Union. Florida anh 3 sates, lows with 4, and Wisconsin

W. Chr. Great disturbance. Cal P then made a very brilliant enlogy on Mr. Clay declaring him to be the foremost man of this country, and saying that in the future the some of HENRY CLAY would be written so high in the arches of immortality, that not one finger of his enemies could reach to blot it out. Three cheers for Clay.

mulably with 5, and these would be against

But there was something in the present crisis cent for Mr. Clay, what would be the result It would perpetuate in this country a race of Captier. Three cheers for our country, right at stong ; three more ; three more for Zuch Terlor, three more for Henry Clay.) Col B then said that as he had the honor to

attempt to address the meeting, he hoped for as much attention as was possible. (Row in the fruit of the room, impossible to go on.) Ges Jone Laoro then appealed to the audime to hear Col. B., but order could not be obmust. At last a voice shouted, "Mr. Speaker

we should be glad do hear you if you will make Taylor speech. We don't care a damn for ok or any body else."

faulty sucreeded in reading them. On the 2d le tried to say a word but the meeting would

After the 4th, he told them that they couldn't est Gen. T. by tumultuous meetings, but by surface to gentlemen who came among them for abroad as invited speakers, and gave them s praity smart lecture for treating him so badly. This was an important meeting here in New fork, and he understood there were reporters here, and he was afraid they would have to say that the meeting was very disorderly. Col. B.

then went on to praise Gen. T. A saice .- "Where are his opinions? (Laugh-Co' B - 'In his heart." (More laughter.)

The reice .- "They ought to be public. Coi. B. then entered into a statement of what sen. Taylor's opinions no doubt were. The roice .- "Not definite enough for the inteligence of the people." (Cheers here put him

In the course of his subsequent remarks, Col. it touched with severity on Mr. Polk, but that was the sore point of his audience. On the instant, the storm burst out in all its good-natured fary, with six cheers for Polk, succeeded by heers for Clay. At last the speaker got a hear ing, and prophecied that in six months Gen. T would be nominated by the Whig Convention (No. No. No. NO !!) And he would be electel. His party would be the strongest.—They would go for him; he (Col. B. ) would go for

A mice .- "Will you get pay for it?" (Great

Cot. B. replied at some length, and assured the anxious inquirer that he should not get an office in the Custom-House by way of pay. He tried to make some further general remarks, but it was no go. He was choked off, and had to eare the rostrum, the audience being in a high

A pretty fair sample ! Poor Col. Baker ! he sweated on that occasion a little harder than he did under the burning sun of Mexico. "He was in a collapse," said one of the rough fellows when he looked as though he did not know Oxford, Ohio. what to do. "Give him some toddy." The only word you know how to pronounce ex-Claimed a dodger when Col. Baker said emphatisorry that they ever attempted to address a New down" by the multitude. One of "the many" swearing -as a chronicler reports, "that Maryland and Illinois stock would'nt go down in anxiety for the prosperity and success of the that market, in this crisis."

Fretty fair ! The revenue arising from the the impenchment of the President. abandoned in Milan.

Benth of John Gainer Adnus.

A star has gone from the firmement! A light of the world is extinguished! From one end of our vast country to the other, there is one sound which drowns all others-"John Quincy ADAMS, IS DEAD!" In a short time Europe will repeat the sound; and wherever silence is broken by the voice of civilized man, will the houored name be pronounced. A champion of hunanity has passed from among us:

"Like a summer-dried fountain, When our need was the sorest.'

The name of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, has been ntimately connected with the history of our country for more than half a century. The at important matters were entrusted to him on various occasions, and never was confidence eposed in him in vain. Friend and foe have nited in applauding his unswerving integrity. No matter whether alone, or with thousands he always battled for the right. The beautiful orm of Truth was all he saw, and he never topped to count the number of his fellow-worhippers. In other days he might have been ed to the stake; but the hottest fires of perseution would not have made him shrink. Above all human laws, he saw a higher law, which nan could not compel him to violate. One frown of Omnipotence was more to him than all the mimic thunders of mankind. Among he apostate angels he would have been an Ab-

"Among the faithless, faithful only he; Among innumerable false unmoved. His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal; Nor number, nor example with him wrought To swerve from truth, or change his constant

Though single."

He has stood alone in the midst of "hostile corn," when all around him were scowling faces, and threatening gestures; but he kept his eve upon his object, and swerved neither to the right nor to the left. He was an Ajax, scaling the wall, while beams and stones were showered upon him like hail. In the most violent storm of indignation, he was as unmoved as Mount Atlas, when the thunder-clouds are bursting

And yet his conduct was not the result of stoical apathy. His heart was full of the kindliest emotions. In the festive hall his presence added joy to the joyful; and to the sons of affliction, he offered the hand of a brother. Even with the weight of four-score years upon him, he took an active interest in all that concerns humanity. He was the advocate of the oppressed, to whatever clime they might belong. Whether they were within the same geographical lines with him or not, they belonged to his country, for the same heaven was over them. His country was

"Where e'er a single slave is found, Where e'er one man may help another."

Such having been the life of this great and good man, it is not wonderful that at the close of it, he should calmly say, "I am composed." Upon his path there shone light from another world, which became brighter as he approached it, and illuminated even the dark valley of death. "This is the end of earth," said he "I am composed." No wonder that he should be composed, for the end of earth was to him the antural products, or the products of the manubeginning of heaven. If all possible modes of departure had been placed before him, we have no doubt that he would have selected one similar to that by which he left us. He continued almost to the last moment, occupied in the discharge of his duty to his country. At the very instant in which Death presented him the summons, he was rising to perform his duty. Not arrayed in terrors did the great messenger come before him, but as the benevolent angel of the Heavenly Father, with a smile-beaming countenance. Not in tones of thunder did he give an awful warning, but with cheerful voice he invited the servant of God to "come up higher:"

"Then with no fiery throbbing pain, No cold gradations of decay, Death broke at once the vital chain, And freed his soul the nearest way."

The bosom of John Quincy Adams, was an imated by all that is noble in the spirit of chivof this caustry, which made such a man as Gen. alry. The soul of chivalry showed itself in the Taylor the only available candidate. If they defence of the oppressed, and in the love of justice. The flame burned as bright in the breast second-rate politicians like James K. Polk, (three of John Quincy Adams, as it ever did in that there for James K. Polk; three more, great of the most valiant knight of the olden time The circumstances of his departure remind us of those attending the death of the Chevalier Bay-ARD, "the knight without fear, and without repreach." Both died in the active discharge of what they considered their duty. And after their death those who had been their greatest enemies, were forced to pay a tribute to their worth. All joined in lamenting their fall. Of our "knight without fear, and without reproach," we may use the words spoken by the men-at-arms, when Cal Baxer. "You're perfectly right, I don't the Chevalier Bayant fell: "the stroke which know any body that does care a damn for hath taken him from this life hath but rendered his memory safe through all succeeding ages. He shall survive to the satisfaction and delight the was made that he had to give it up. A He shall survive to the satisfaction and delight relifer the resolutions being made, he, with dif-

> Menman BY MES. C. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

As softly fall the shades of eve'n, O'er the green and quiet earth; Holy thoughts to me are given-Thoughts which only then have birth. Lost in fancy's gay ideal, Round me floats a form of light-All too beautious to be real, Comes that form before my sight.

Thine! who in life's early morning Parted from our warm embrace-Thine! who at the hearth, and altar, Left a void, a vacant place.

They, whose love grew weary never Long, long o'er the heaving main, Sorrowing oft, yet hoping ever, Watch'd thy coming—watch'd in vain.

In a stranger-land thou liest, Far, far from thy native home; Far, far from the hearts that love thee, Where our feet may never roam.

Years have passed, yet still before me Comes that eye of sottest brown, Through its long and drooping lashes, Cast in thoughtful silence down.

Or with warm affection beaming, Falls its light within my breast; Stilling each wild wave of feeling, To a holy, tranquil rest. Few thy faults-thy virtues many-

And like blossoms on the tree, Veiling every limb unsightly 'Neath their bright-hued canopy So thy gentle virtues, gleaming, With a mild and constant ray,

Were the light, beneath whose beaming All thy faults forgotten lay. What, though of our love no token Marks thine early place of rest-Love which never can be spoken, Shrines thine image in each breast!

Mercintion in Carracas A terrible revolution has broken out in Carracas "ao body cares a damn" &c., "aye! aye!" Gentral "America. The President Monarges had responded a suilor chap, "that's regular soldier stracked the Congress while in session, stationing talk. He aint been to Mexico for nothing." the soldiery in the windows. Many of the mem-And so worried and worn, the orators sloped, bers were killed, and the others were taken pris-'imposed," that's the Mexican phrase, mighty oners; the furniture of the Hall was entirely destroyed, and the portrait of Bolivar was hacked to York meeting; for they were literally "choked pieces. After destroying much valuable property, the members were escorted back into the Hall,

sale of Tobacco in Lombardy in 1843, was The eyes of all are now fixed upon Pact, 120,000. The use of the weed has been wholly whom it is expected will rescue his country from this revolutionary movement.

Books and Pumphlets Received. SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of Visit

tors of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind &c., for 1847: Frankfort. A. G. Hodges. ARTICLES OF UNION AND ADDRESS OF the Indiana Wilmot Provise League: Cincinnati.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE on the Condition of the Common Schools Ohio, for the year 1847.

TRICKPHS OF YOUNG PHYSIC OR CHRONO-THER MAL PACTS: By WILLIAM TURNER, Esq., A. M. M. D. New York: Burgess, Stringer & Co.

W. H. Graham & Co. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND PRINCIPAL of the Indiana Asylum for the Education of the Deaf

and Dumb, &c. Indianapolis: 1847. THIRTY-EIGHTH CIRCULAR OF CASTLETON MED-ICAL COLLEGE, being a Catalogue &c., of the Autumnal Session of 1847. Troy, N. Y.

MY COUNTRY, AS SHE WAS IN 1776: AS SHE in 1846. An Address delivered in Coventry, R. I., July 4th, 1846, By C. W. PROVIDENCE: 1848. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE. for the year 1847. Boston: 1848.

The Terms of Prace.

The proposition of Mr. Trist after the battle near the city of Mexico, is said to be the basis of he new treaty which has just been formed The proposition then made, provides, that immediately upon its ratification, all prisoner held by each party shall be delivered up, and all territory taken possession of by the United States forces, shall be evacuated, except that specified in the treaty.

The dividing line between the two republic shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front of the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence along the middle of said river to the point where it touches the Southern line of New Mexico; thence Westward along the Southern limit of New Mexico to the South vest angle of the same; thence Northward along the Western line of New Mexico to where the same is cut by the first branch of the river Gila; if it be not cut by any branch of said river, then to a point in said line nearest the said branch; and thence in a direct line to the same, and downward by the middle of said branch, and of the said river Gila, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence downwards by the middle of the Colorado and by the middle of the Gulf of California, to the Pacific Ocean.

Mexico also concedes and guarantees to the government and citizens of the United States. he right to transport across the Isthmus of Tehuantenec, from sea to sea, by whatever means of communication may at the time exist thether by land or by water, free from all toll or charges, all articles whatsoever, the natural products of the United State, or the products of its manufactures, or the products and manufacures of any country whatever belonging to the government or citizens of the United States, as well as the free right of passage to all citizens of the United States. The government of the United Mexican States equally concedes and guarantees to the government and citizens of the nited States the same right of passage for their merchandize and the articles aforesaid, as it grants to its own citizens, by any railroad of canal which may hereafter be constructed across said isthmus, whether by the government of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization paying only such tolls as may be established and no other or more enerous shall be impose or collected upon the articles or merchai nentioned, belonging to the government or citizens of the United States, or on the persons said citizens, for passage over said railroad or canal than shall be charged or collected for the same articles and merchandize belonging to the government or citizens of Mexico, being the or the persons of its citizens.

The United States agrees to abandon forever against the United Mexican States all reclamation on account of the costs of the war, and besides agree to pay to the United Mexican States, in the city of Mexico, the sum of-The United States also agree to assume and pay all sums at present due to cialmants, and

those which may be hereafter established, according to the convention concluded between the two republics in the city of Mexico, on the 30th of January, 1843, to provide for the pay ment of what shall be decided in favor of the claimants, according to a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, on the 11th of April, 1839. All the effects, commodities, or merchandize

introduced during the war, at whatsoever port or place of either party, by the citizens of either party, or by the citizens or subjects of any neutral power, while the same has been in the military occupation of the other, shall be permitted to remain free from confiscation or any charge or duty, which there may be on the sale or exchange of them, or on the exportation of the said property from the country; and the proprietors are permitted to sell or dispose of aid property in the same manner in every res pect as if the importation of the same had been nade in time of peace, and had paid the duties according to the laws of each country respect-

Such are the principal features of the prope sition which was made before the city of Mexico. The rumors respecting the present treaty state that the sum of money to be paid is quit small, and that a body of our troops are to remain for a time in the country. In other res pects rumor makes no difference between the two propositions .- N. Y. Ere. Post.

New York State Lunatic Asylum. The number of patients in the State Lunation Asylum at Utica is 472. The total number during the year has been 802. The number dis charged as recovered is 187.

The whole number admitted since the begin ning is 1,609. Discharged, 1,137; recovered, 647; improved

269; unimproved, 114; died, 174. Of this num ber there were 346 farmers, 49 merchants, 44 scholars, 17 attorneys, 1 military officer, I edi-

The condition of life was, married 746, single 760, widows 70, widowers 33. The following are a few of

causes of insanity: Men, Women. 186 112 Ili health, 56 22 Loss of property. Excessive study, 34 Intemperance, Disappointment in love, Abuse of husband, Want of occupation, Neighborhood difficulty Excessive use of snuff, Lawsuit.

Later from Chibunbus

St. Louis, Feb. 28, 8 P. M.

Major Sumner arrived here yesterday, bringing the remains of Lieut. Jenkins and Surgeon Suter for interment at Jefferson Barracks. I have some additional news from Chih via Saltillo, up to the 2d of January. The Amer can forces were still at El Passo. They expected to march during the month, but had been delayed from departing earlier by the loss of horses and most of their cattle. The people of Chi mahua have determined to offer no resistance. Gov. Trias has made himself very unpopular by ordering the assessment of heavy taxes upon the people. It is said that he will retire to Durango people. It is said that he will retire to Durange with his troops upon the approach of the Ameri-can forces. Trade is much depressed in conse quence of the unsettled state of affairs. There is from six to seven feet water in the Illinois river, seven feet in the Upper Mississippi, and four feet water in the Missouri and falling. From this city to Cairo there is from eight and a

half to nine feet water in the channel Vers Cruz.

The propeller Washington arrived here yesterday, and we subjoin a few items furnished by the politeness of the Captain.

Report of the U. S. Propellor Washingto Capt. Prutt, from Vera Crut on the 9th, and Tumpico the 13th.—Three trains left the evening of Tampico the 13th.—Three trains left the evening of the 8th, one for Orizaba, one for the National Bridge, and one for the city of Mexico. The goods belonging to Mr. Murry, the Sutler of the 8th Regiment, and a lot belonging to a volunteer Regiment, owing to being overloaded in the teams, got stuck in the sand five miles from Vera Cruz, and could not proceed. Some fifteen of the friends of the Sutler went out to protect and assist them to get back to town, where they will have to wait for the next train. Heavy bets were made that and compelled, under threats, to pass resolutions for the next train. Heavy bets were made that exonerating the Executive, and proclaiming great the Iris steamer had taken such despatches as anxiety for the prosperity and success of the cause.

All such actien will be regarded as justifying Gates and De Russy, with 300 men, had gone on Gates and De Russy, with 300 men, had gone on the cause. Gates and De Russy, with 300 men, had gone on session, the doors were opened and the regular business resumed.

U. S. Propellor Secretary Mason, Capt. Willetts: business resumed.

On motion of Mr. Sevier the treaty which had been communicated, by the President, was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Political Movements.

It is said Gen. Houston will hereafte leader of the administration in the Senate. Henry Clay is declared to be the first choice of New Jersey!

John McLean, of Onio, is put in nor by several journals, in the free States. A meeting has been called in Alleghan

Co., Pa., (signed by twenty-two hundred per sons) in favor of Gen. Scott. The Navy Appropriation bill new before Con-

gress, contemplates an expenditure during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1849, of \$9,. 502,000. This is in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same service. Add to this sum \$12,500,000, the amount asked for to supply deficiencies in the army appropriations for the year ending on the 30th of June next, and \$33,000,000 for the support of the army during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1849, and the appropriations asked for, for the army and navy, will be seen to form an aggregate of \$56,000,000.

Besides what has been mentioned above, a bil

has been reported for fortifications; a million for the Quartermaster's Department has already for the civil list; more than a million and a half the interest on the public debt and Treasury So the amount to be appropriated this year will amount to about seventy millions

We were in error, it appears, in saying, that Mr. Buchanan had received the unanimous nomination of the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature. A part of them only urged

his claims. The Whigs of Tennessee consent to go into National Convention to nominate a Vice President. "This will not do," say leading journals. "You must consent to abide the issue-to stand by the nomination. Not Gen. Taylor, nor any body else, will get that nomination, unless he shows himself to be a Whig."

Large and enthusiastic Clay and Taylor meet ings have been held in New York, Philadelphia, &c.

Congress.-- Votes.

A motion was made to rescind the resolution of the House declaring the war with Mexico unjust and unconstitutional, with the following

YEAS-Mesers. Abbot, John Quincy Adams Green Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Barrow, Blanchard, Botts, Brady, Buckner, Butler, Canby, Chapman, Clingman, Cocke, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crisfield, Crowell, Crozier, Dickey, Dixon, Donnell, Duer, Daniel Duncan Garnett Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Emoree, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Farrelly fisher, Flournoy, Freedley, Fulton, Gaines Gayle, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Gett, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Jas. G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Haskell, Henry, Elias E lolmes, John W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoil, Irvin, John W. Jones, Kellogg, Thos. B King, Daniel P. King, W. T. Lawrence, Lincoln, Mclivaine, Marsh, Marvin, Morehead, Mullin, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Outlaw, Paifrey, Pendleton, Preston, Putnam, Reynolds, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Shepperd, Sherrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Caleb I Smith, Truman Smith, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Strohm, Talimadge, Thibodeaux, Taylor, Tompkins, John B. Thompson, Toombs, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, White, Wilson.—105.

Nave-Messrs. Bayly, Bedinger, Bingham, Birdsall, Black, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd Broadhead, W. G. Brown, Charles Brown, Al-Franklin Clark, Beverly L. Clark, Howell Cobb, Collins, Daniel, Dickinson, Edsail, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Fries, French, Green, Willard P. Hall, Hammons, Haraison, Harmanson, Harris, Henley, Hill, George S. Houston, Inge, C. J. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jackson, Jamieson, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson George W. Jones, Kennon, Lahm, La Sere, Sidney Lawrence, Leffer, Lord, Lumpkin, Mc-Cielland, McClernand, McKay, McLane, Meade, Miller, Morris, Morse, Murphy, Nicoll, Peasolee Peck, Petrie, Peyton, Phelps, Plisbury, Rhett, Richardson, Richey, Rockhill, Sawyer, Simp-son, Sims, Smart, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Chas. E. Stuart, Strong, Thomas, Jas Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Thurston, Turner, Venable, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, Wiley, Wilmot.—94.

So the resolution was laid on the table On the 17th, the House passed the Loan bill

by the following vote -Yeas-Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Green Adams, Barringer, Barrow, Baily, Bedinger, Birdsall, Black, Blanchard, Bocock, Botts, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Broadhead, Brady, William G. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Butler, Cabell, Cathcart, Chapman, Chase, Clapp, Franklin Clark, Beverly Clark, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Collins, Conger, Cranston, Cristield, Crozier, Cummins, Daniel, Dickey, Dickinson, Donnell, Daniel Duncan, Garnett Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Faran, Far-Goggin, Gott, Green, Gregory, Grinnell, Wil-

relly, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, Freedley, Fries, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gayle, Gentry, lard P. Hall, Nathan K Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Haralson, Har-manson, Harris, Hastell, Henley, Henry, Hill, Isaac E. Holmes, Elias B. Holmes, George S. Houston, John W. Houston, Hunt, Inge, Chas J. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Iverson, lamieson, Jenkins, Andrew Johnson, James H Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kellogg, Kennon Thomas Butler King, Lahm, La Sere, W. T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Leftler, Levin Ligon, Lincoln, Lord, Lumpkin, Maclay, Mc-Clelland, McClernand, McDowell, McIlvaine McKay, McLane, Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Miller, Meade, Morehead, Morris, Morse, Mullin Murphy, Nelson, Nes, Newall, Nicoll, Outlaw Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Petrie, Peyton, Phelps Pilsbury, Pollock, Preston, Putnam, Rhett, Reynolds, Richey, Rockhill, John A. Rockwell, Roman, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Shepperd Sherrill, Simpson, Sims, Slingerland, Smart, C B. Smith, Robt. Smith, Stanton, Starkweather Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm Strong, Tallmadge, Thibodeaux, Tay-ler, Thomas, Tompkins, Richard W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Robt. A. Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Thurston, Toombs, Turner, Vena-

ble, Vinton, Warren. Wentworth, White, Williams, Wick, Wiley, Wilmot and Woodward-NAYS-Messrs. Ashmun, Canby, Crowell, Fisher, Giddings, Hale, Hubbard, Hudson, Daniel P. King, Palfrey, Julius Rockwell, Root,

Truman Smith and Wilson-14. Votes of thanks to Genls. TAYLOR and Scorr assed the Senute. For Gen. TAYLOR, the vote

YEAS-Mesers. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bagby, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Case, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass.; Davis, of Miss.; Day ton, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote Greene, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Mary land; Johnson, of Louisiana; Johnson of Georgia, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wescott and Yules—48. Nav—Mr. Hale—1.

The debate between Messrs. BUTLER and HALE, we will be found 1st page.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23. SENATE.

In the Senate to-day a message was received On motion of the Who Peace between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Allen submitted a resolution for the consideration of the Senate, calling upon the Presiden or information as to whether the active operations of the army in Mexico had been suspended by the

mistice, and if so, by what authority.

Mr. Allen also submitted a resolution for the consideration of the Senate, instructing the Jud ciary Committee to inquire whether the Act of '98requires amendment for the more effectual punish-ment of persons in the army from holding correcondence in time of war.

Also a resolution reviving the injunction of se-cresy upon al private executive business. Also, a resolution recommending a private ses-sion to take into consideration the Treaty of On motion, the Senate then went into executive

The Senate having spent some time in executive session, the doors were opened and the regular business resumed.

Mr. Cass from the the committee on Military Affairs, made a report concerning the claims against the government incurred by Fremont in California.
On motion said report was ordered to be printed, and 20,000 copies in addition to the usual number were ordered for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he would ask leave to

morrow to call up the Ten Regiment Bill, in orde to continue the debate thereon.

Mr. Mason said, that he thought circumstance had occurred lately, which rendered the further discussion of that subject unnecessary. He hope that the debate would now cease.

Mr. Cass, remarked that he desired immediate vote upon the bill as further delay might prove fatal. Mr. Mason replied that if the passage of the bill was necessary that by to-morrow, the necessity would be greater than ever.

Several other Senators participated in the incidental discussion which aprang up.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 9 P. M. SENATE. At 120'clock the Vice President called the

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Grundy.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill relating to the establishment of the Territory of Nebraskia.

Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, calling on the President for information whether an armistice existed with Marico. existed with Mexico, and on what authority, which was agreed to, and the resolution was passed yeas 41, nays 9. On motion of Mr. Allen, the resolution which he had previously offered, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report whether the Act of '98 and '99 required amendment was taken as a "98 and '99 required amendment was taken as a "98 and "98

Mr. Baldwin moved that the resolution relating to the Wilmot Proviso be taken up.

Mr. Rusk moved to lay this resolution table, which was agreed to. A message was received from the House, invi

nent, was taken up and pas

ing the Senate to attend the funeral of the Hon.
John Quincy Adams, which, after having been responded to by Mr. Davis, of Mass., was unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE. The House to-day was densely crowded. Winthrop, the Speaker, pronounced a very ele-quent eulogy upon the Hon. John Q. Adams. Mr. Hudson followed and gave a brief biograph of the deceased.

Mr. Holmes paid a touching and eloquent tribute

to the memory of the "old man eloquent."

Mr. Vinton also spoke with great power and feel Mr. McDonnell then closed by delivering a beau tiful tribute to the memory of him who had served his country so long and with such assiduity.

There was manifested in the House, during proceedings, great sympathy and feeling, many eyes were moistened with tears for the parted. The customary mourning resolutions were adopted, and an invitation was extended to the Judge of the Supreme Court to attend the funers of the deceased.

> MONDAY, Feb. 28. SENATE.

At the usual hour the Vice President called th

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer. sideration of the Senate, calling upon the Presi-dent for the proceedings of the Court Martial, in the case of Col. Fremont.

Mr. Benton gave notice that on to-morrow h would ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, relating to the purchase of American Hemp for Mr. Hunter, from the the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to pay the interest on the money due the State of Alabama, for advances

made by said State during the Creek Indian war. Personal explanations were made, this morn ing, by Messrs. Yulee and Foote, concerning th report of the New York Herald, in regard to hemselves. The discussion that ensued was be coming somewhat personal, when it was cu short by a motion of Mr. Sevier, that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was adopted. HOUSE

In the House, after some unimportant bus ness, Mr. C. J. Ingersoil asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Adams, wife of the late Hon. ohn Quincy Adams, which was read three several times by unanimous consent, and passed without a dissenting voice. Mr. Ashman offered a resolution that the House order to be printed for the use of the mem-

delivered in the House on the day of the funeral of the Hon. John Q. Adams, which was adop-The Speaker announced that the first business n order was the resolutions offered previously relating to the formation of new States,

bers 20,000 copies of the sermon and speeches

Mr. Putnam, of New York, offered as amendment that the Wilmot Proviso be applied o all Mexican territory to be acquired by the treaty of peace between that country and the United Mr. Broadhead moved to lay the motion of the table. The yeas and nays were called, and

the motion was decided in the affirmative by yeas 105, nays 92. On motion of Mr. Vinton, the bill making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the revenue was taken up. Mr. Schenck spoke at some length in oppositio

to the bili. A debate sprung up, in which the participants were Messrs. Mullen, McKay and Chas. J. Ingersoll.

Tuesday, Feb. 29. SENATE.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Benton, calling on the President for a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Lient Gol. Fremont were adopted.

The bill from the House granting the franking pri

rilege to Mrs. Adams, was read the third time, and passed.
The resolution, offered by Mr. Allen, for the Senate to go into executive session on the Treaty,

was laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 13.

The resolution of Mr. Allen, previously offered, for the purpose of removing the injunction of secrece upon the proceedings of the previous executivy sessions or the Senate, was also laid on the table. The Senate thes, on motion, went into execu-

In the House, after some preliminary morein business, Mr. Vinton moved to recommit the Maral appropriation bill, for the purpose of recons ferrys was lost. dering the appropriations, for the establishmen of certain Dry Docks, which was carried.

The Chairman from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill, allowing a drawback of duties to Messrs. Hannibal & Co., on imports of wheat when manufactured in the United States and exported to foreign countries.

Mr. Jos. R. Ingresoll, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relieving the Judges of the Supreme Court from performing circuit court duties for two years, in order to clear the calender.

The Senate was in secret accession till a late hour The Senate was in secret session till a late hou this evening.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at the usua hour and proceeded to the consideration of the regular morning business. Sundry petitions and memorials were presen

ed and referred. Mr. Houston offered a resolution protesting against the relinquishment of any territory con quered from Mexico, without a satisfactory indemnity being returned for the same, and also protesting against the application of the Wilmon proviso to such acquired territory.

On motion of Mr. Sevier the Senate went in executive session In the House, after the preliminary mornin business, the Speaker announced that the first thing in order was the question on the amendment of Mr. Johnson to the Patent Office bill, fix-

ing the salary of the examiner of patents at \$1,500, instead of \$2,500. The question on the adoption of said amendment was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative by yeas Frankfort Cemetery; passed. 79, nays 105. Mr. McClellan moved to reconsider the vote Mr. Clingham moved to lay the motion on t

question was decided in the negative by year 67.

navs 116.

Mr. Andrew Johnson opposed the bill earner ly, and on his motion it was laid aside. On motion the House took up, in Com the Whole, the bill making appropriation Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., criticised the Treas

urer's statistics and statements, as made his late annual report, with some severity.

Mr. McLean replied to the speech previous made by Mr. Thompson, of Indiana.

Mr. Thompson, at the close of Mr. McLean's speech, obtained the floor and on his motion the House adjourned.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23. SENATE.

Mr. J. Speed Smith moved to take up the bill reported from the House, by Mr. Combs, entitled a bill to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell in defence of their country; car-

The bill was then read and passed. It appropriates five thousand dollars, annually, for the

three years, to be applied to the erection of th Nothing else of interest transacted in

The bill to amend the penal laws came up order at this time The question being on the passage of the bill; the yeas and nays being called it was carried 57

Mr. Combs moved to take up the bill reporter by him on a previous occasion, to erect a monu-ment to those who have fallen in the defence of their country; carried. The committee of the whole were discharges

from the further consideration of the bill. The bill was slightly amended, when Mr. Bush moved to strike out \$5,000 whereve toccured in the bill, and insert \$3,000.

The question being on striking out \$5,000; the yeas and nays being called it was lost, 31 to 56 Mr. Smith then moved to amend, by ordring the name of Col. John J. Hardin, of the 1st Illi nois Regiment, who was a native of Kentucky, to be inscribed on said monument; adopted. The question being on the passage of the bil the yeas and nays being called it was passed, 7:

The Senate bill to facilitate the construction of the Electric Telegraph was read and amend ed, and after some discussion passed. A motion was made to take up the Senate bil

to incorporate the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; carried-the bill was then read and passed. The bill from the Senate to iconrporate Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company was brought up, read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement, with instructions

report to-morrow.

The same disposition was made of the bill amend the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company. House then adjourned

THURSDAY, Feb. 24. SENATE. There was nothing of interest transacted in the

A bill was reported from the House granting a change of venue in the prosecution against John Lamb, indicted in the Jefferson Circuit Court; read and passed. HOUSE.

The "School Bill" was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The apportionment bill was read and referre The bill from the Senate to incorporate the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad company wa

Mr. Gaines moved to amend by adding a pr riso to the 24th section, that the right of the State should not be vested in the corporation, till the like sum of \$150,000 had been actually subscribed

Mr. Speed said the road in its present condtion, was estimated by practical engineers to be worth the sum of \$150,000, and to put it in a condition for use, after the expiration of the present lease, it would require an appropriation of the same amount. The question was, whether the State should make that appropriation, or permit individuals to subscribe the amount necessary to make a good and safe road, and the State retain her interest in the stock of the new road, to the amount of the value of the road in its present condition. The bill had been perfected by persons well acquainted with the provisions necessar for its successful prosecution, and he was opposed to attaching any amendment that would embar rass the bill and defeat its passage.

After considerable debate the year and nave being called on the adoption of the amendment t was lost 53 to 31. Mr. Wintersmith offered an amendment, sav-

ng to the State the right of lien upon the road to he amount of stock owned by her till the amount of \$200,000 was subscribed and paid in by private stockholders; adopted, Mr. Hardy moved to strike out the

sage of the bill, it was passed, 48 to 38. The House then adjourned. FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

20th section, which was adopted.

SENATE. In the Senate, joint resolutions appointing commissioners to run the dividing line between this State and the States of Ohio, Indiana, and

In the House of Representatives, a good part of the day was spent in attempts to amend the apportionment bill. No amendment was made, and it is believed the Senate bill will pass the

House by a large vote. The school question is referred to the people by the adoption of a substitute for Price's bill. Mr. Towles announced the death of Mr. Adams.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned. The bill for the benefit of the Blind School, i Louisville, appropriating \$5,000, which passed

Representatives on Tuesday last, has passed the Senate. The bill agpropriating \$15,000 for the South ern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, has this moment passed the Senate. FRANKFORT, Feb. 25, P. M.

the House of

Mr. Crittenden's acceptance was received to day. Many are disappointed that he did not fix a day for the termination of his service in the

Senate, that the Legislature may elect his suc-SATERDAY, Feb. 26 SENATE.

Resolutions complimentary to John P. Gaines and others, Encarnacion prisoners, were adopted. Sundry local bills were passed, clearing the The bill to repeal the law giving the appellate court original jurisdiction in cases of mi

The appropriation for improving Licking river -yeas 9, nays 17. The several standing committees were discharge ed from the further consideration of business be-Mr. E. D. Hobbs presented a letter from Geo. A

brass cannon, taken at Cerro Gordo. HOUSE The House of Representatives has been engaged the greater part of the day, in the consideration of the apportionment bill. Several amendments have been adopted and reconsidered. I again express the opinion that the Senate bill will be adopted without amendment.

The Governor sent a message to the House evening announcing the fact that Capt. J. S. Wil liams had presented a brass cannon to the State that was captured at Cerro Gordo. The House has reconsidered the resolution ing on Monday for adjournment-Thursday is an

The House has just passed the apportionme sill substantially as it came from the MONDAY, Feb. 28. SENATE. The Senate concurred in the resolution fro the House to adjourn on Thursday next, by

vote of 15 to 14. The amendments of the House to the Louis ville and Frankfort Railroad bill were concur-Mr. Hobbs reported a resolution accepting the cannon presented by Capt. Williams and Mai.

Caldwell Mr. Fox offered a resolution for the intermen of the remains of Col. Thomas Dollarhide in the The evening was spent in passing local bills HOUSE. The House passed the Senate bill to amen

table and called for the yeas and nays, and the road Company, with one or two unimportant Mr. Heady reported a bill releasing the wid-ow of Col. McKee from his contract of lease for the Lexington Railroad; passed.

The bill incorporating the Bardstown and Salt River Slackwater Navigation Company; pass-

the charter of the Frankfort and Louisville Rail

Twenty-two persons were divorced in one bill.

The bill appropriating the dividends of the
Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Company, to the further construction of that mad wa passed.

The dividends of the several Turnpikes were

similarly appropriated.

At 9 1-4 P. M. the House adjourned. FRANKFORT, Feb. 29, P. M. The Legislature by joint resolution has agreed to adjourn on to-morrow (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The appropriation bill has passed both Houses.
The New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company of the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Ohio Telegraph Company of the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Comp

The New Orleans and Onio Telegraph Company charter has passed both houses and is now a law.

Numerous local bills, and resolutions returning thanks to officers, were adopted.

The remainder of the business of the Legislature was unimportant, and a detail of it would prove anything but interesting to your readers.

The remainder of the business of the Legislature was unimportant, and a detail of it would prove anything but interesting to your readers.

All of whigh will be sainted to the state of the state o

DIED. On Friday evening, 25th February, of tyshoid fever, at the Kentucky Military Institute, THOMAS O. ANDERSON, son of Col. Thomas Anderson, of Louisville, in the 21st year of his age. Seldom have we felt more painful feelings, than when we saw the death of this young man announced. His character was one of perfect amiability. To know him, was to love him. We sympathize deeply with his afflicted rela-

He, the young and strong, who cherished Noble longings for the strife,— By the road-side fell and perished, Weary with the march of life !

COMMERCIAL.

REMAKKS-We have no very particular change to ste in the market since our last weekly report went out. The general aspect of the market remains about as it was then. There is a general firmness manifested throughout he Grocery market, the supplies of which have been quite ample, but the sales have fallen off materially in quantity, and but few transactions of magnitude have transpired The rates of freight from N. Orleans to Western ports have been somewhat enhanced lately, which has operated to retain large quantities of Groceries on storage there, which are destined for this region, and making that market to be ome rather dult and restricted in that portion of its bustness. It also has induced holders here to become a little firmer in their rates, as they cannot receive further mpplies in the place of those they now have at the same

The Spring season for the Dry Goods trade has comsenced quite actively, and the receipts continue heavy. All other branches of our trade may be regarded as quiet and comparatively dull. The Flour, Produce and Provision market remains unchanged, it being in the same edition as it was at the close of last weeks report. The Eastern markets are also dull, and stationary at present in all leading branches of trade, as another foreign steamer s about due, and business will remain uninteresting and anguid until the tenor of the foreign markets is again made known. The financial aspect of affairs has been much improved, and money matters meet with but comparative slight restrictions at present, and the indications are still more favorable for an easy money market, and seneral confidence in the commercial world

The weather, until Monday evening last, has been very elightful, clear, and pleasant. Since then it turned exremely blustering, disagreeable, and cold, though thus vening it is more pleasant. The river has commenced ulling again, and at noon to-day there was but 6 feet water

the falls.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market for these staples s duit and declining. We hear of various sales to planters of small lots, on time, from stores, at 13 and 62 a 7c.; also sales of Rope, by manufacturers, of 160 cods at &c cash, and 100 coils at 6 c.; short time. Various lots of each are offered at 12j and 6jo from stores. The receipts this week amount to 971 pieces and 955 coils. The shipments have amounted to 1,730 pieces and 1,303 coils.-The stock of each on hand amounts to 15,199 pieces an t

4,630 coils.

BEANS.—Sales of several lots by the barrel, from stores, at \$2.50 a \$3.00; sales from the country at 75 cts BROOMS.—Best Shaker are worth \$2, and comm

BIGOLIS.—Bex Shaacr are worth 52, and combine
\$1 10 to \$1 30 per dozen.

BARLEY—Is bought at 50 a 52 cts per bu.

BEESWAX—We quote at 20 cts from the country.

COAL.—The supply of Pinsburgh at the Creek is quite
fair. Best Pittsburgh is retailing at the river, at 12 a figcts per bushel—delivered. Pomeroy Coal we quote at cts per bushet—delivered. Pomeroy Coal we quote at retail, at 10 a 11c per bus.

CANDLES.—Best Sperm is scarce at 35 a 38 cts, as per quantity. Mould Candles 9 a 10 cts. Star Candles from the factory 22 cts. rom the factory 22 cts.

COTTON BATTING.—There is no change, and we.

quote as before, say 12 a 13c.

CATTLE.—Sales of Beeves at from 3t to 1t per cwt
Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Lambs \$1 26 a
\$1 50; Calves for yeal \$2 to \$4. Cows and Calves \$16 to \$25. CHEESE.—The stock of good Cheese is considered small. We quote light sales from stores, of W. R. at 7 a 74 cts; retail sales at 74 a Sc; inferior locs are seiling a 4 a 64 cts. COTTON AND COTTON VARNS—During the first of the week sales of 156 bales middling Ala., were made in lots at 6jc; also a sale of 20 bales inferior at 6c. The supplies continue abstradant, and the stocks on hand are

otations for ordinary to air o 5 a 62 cts for Missescippi, Tennessee, and Alabama.— Good Mississippi is held at 7 cts. The receiptnof Cot-ton Yarns have been that this week. Sacs of Cotton Yarns in lots at 62, 72, and 82 cts per dozen, for the The further readings were dispensed with, and the yeas and nays being called on the final pasdifferent immoers. Such to the Chy transfer and to the CORPAGE,—Prices stationary, and sales made every day at 11c for tar and oiled Cordage. Manilla Cordage we quote at 17a2cc.

DRY GOODS—The spring supplies are ample, and several large sales have been made at a small decline on previous rates. We quote Cabot A, and other prime brands of brown cottons at 7½ a Sec. Allegheny D, 5½ a 9; inferior brands 7aSc; A C P Ticks 14c; Methan do. 16a

this State and the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were adopted

Mr. Slaughter's bill, giving Commonwealth Attorneys a peremptory challenge in criminal prosecutions, was lost, yeas 11, nays 21.

HOUSE.

HOUSE at \$4.75. The supply continues light, as there is so foreign demand. Buckwheat Flour we quote at 25. per ib. We quote sales of Wheat to the mills at 750 per bushel. Sales of Corn from wagons at \$3300;

FRUITS .- We quote Dried Peaches at \$1 25a1 60; sales of Applea at \$1 0002 50 per bbl. Pealed Peaches \$2 00083 per bushel; MR Rusins \$2 00082 50 per box; Malaga Grapes \$1 50 per keg; Currants He; Prunes \$6; Almonds 16c; Figs 16c per lb; Sicily Oranges and Lemons \$1 00084 per box. Sales of new Dried Apples at 66c

er bushel. EEATHERS—Sales brisk from the country at 26c. EEATHERS—Sales brisk from the country at least GINSENG—Dall at 25c.
GROCERIES—Holders generally are quite firm in their rates, although the sales are not as heavy as hereto-fore. The receipts, however, continue ample. We hear of sales of 755 bags illo confee, in lots, at 745 fg., also light or sales of 755 bags. of sales of 175 bags Rio coffee, in lots, at 742 fc., also light sales at 74 a 76., refail sales brisk at 74 a 8c., as per quality. We enumerate the sales of N. Orieans sugar through the week at 220 hids at 14 a 16c., 30 hids inferior at 14 a 16c., and about 30 hids at 14 a 16c. Sales of Plantation Molasses are firm at 26c in lots. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 381th, Java Coffee is held at 11214c.—St. Domingo and Havana at 7274c. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 688c; Louf Sugar in bbis, at 9212c for the different qualities. Rice by the tierce we quote at 1426c, in kegs at 54c.

GLASS.—Sales of S by 10, country manufacture, at 83 75a1. Pittsburgh manufacture \$1a 30; sales of 10 by 12 at 84a5; harper sizes ranging from 10 by 14 to 12 by 18 from \$1 to 86 in lots; sales to the country are made at

Is from \$1 to \$6 in lots; sales to the country are made at a small advance on our quotations. HEMP.—We hear of but little doing in Hemp. The

recepts and sales continue light. A great portion of the Hemp is of a dark color, which is rather unmarketable at the East. We quote loose lots from the country at \$154 50 per cwt. The rates from stores \$555 50 per cwt. for baled dew-rotted.

HAY.—Sales of baled Timothy from the river at \$10.75 all 00 per ton. Retail sales from stores at 65c per 100 lbs. Sales of loose Hay from the country in wagons at 60c per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—We hear of sales of 350 lbs. Mess ar.1 PROVISIONS.—We hear of sales of 350 lbs. Mess ar.1 Prime Pork at \$8 00 for the former, and \$6 00 for the latter; also sales of about 500 bls in various lots, on orders, at \$8 25 and \$6 25. Sales of good Bacon from wagons at 35c, for hos round. Retail sales from stores at 5 a 5 cts. for hants; and 35 a 35c for shoulders. The receipts are fair. Soles of Lard from the country at 55 a 55c. Sales of Lard from pork-houses at 55c, for No. 2, and 55c, for prime in bols; good Less Lard in kegs from pork-house is held at 6c.

NAILS.—We quote at 75c for 8d, 4c for 10d, 5c for 6d\* 55c for 1d, and 65 for 3d.

Caldwell tendering to the State of Kentucky a AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts.,

> The subscriber offers for sais, a choice collec-tion of Apple trees, embracing all of the varieties usually planted in the west. These trees are unusually planted in the west. I note tree are un-marpassed in size, symetry, and vigorous growth, measur-ing from 6 to 10 feet high. They were grown in his nur-sery at Brandenburg, Meadle county, Ky., and with be delivered in Louisville, or at any intermediate landing, at \$12 50 to \$15 per hundred, according to size. If orat \$12 56 to \$15 per hundred, according to size. If ordered to a distance, requiring boxing, or matting, a charge
> of the adottroat. cost only, will be made.
> A few trees of the celebrated Northern Spy Apple,
> from 4 to 5 feet high may be had at 50 cts., each.
> All orders below, or South and West, of the nursery,
> may be addressed to L. C. Turrey, Brandeniurg, Meade
> county, Ky.; and from other quarters, to H. P. Byram,
> Louisville, Ky.; or application may be made to A. G.
> Munn, 654, Market at , Louisville.
> Catalogues will be sent to all post paid applications.
> In addition to the above, the proprietor will have for
> sale, next fall, at the Oakland nursery. Louisville, rear
> one hundred of the choicest varieties of the Peach, select
> ed from the best Eastern nurseries
> Also, many varieties of the Peac, Cherry, Pium, &c.
> together with most varieties of ornamental trees, strube-

id plants. Louisville, Feb. 12 4w ISAAC PUGH & CO.. No. 118, Chemus Street-PHILADELPHIA,

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